

State Health Laboratories

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TB NAAT RESULT INTERPRETATION GUIDANCE

TB NAAT result must always be interpreted in conjunction with the AFB smear result. Questions concerning appropriate use of TB NAAT and interpretation of results should be directed to the expert TB clinicians at the RISE Clinic 401-793-2427/2433.

NAAT	SMEAR	Interpretation
		Assume the patient has tuberculosis and begin anti-TB treatment
Positive	Positive	while awaiting culture results.
		Use clinical judgment whether to begin anti-TB treatment while
		awaiting culture results. Consider testing an additional specimen
Positive	Negative	using NAAT to confirm the initial NAAT result. The patient can be
		assumed to have tuberculosis, pending culture results, if two or more specimens are NAAT positive.
		Use clinical judgment whether to begin anti-TB treatment while
		awaiting culture results and determine if additional diagnostic testing
		is needed. A patient can be presumed to have an infection with non-
Negative	Positive	tuberculosis Mycobacteria (NTM) if a second specimen is smear
		positive and NAAT negative and no inhibitors are detected.
		Use clinical judgment whether to begin anti-TB treatment while
		awaiting culture results and additional diagnostic tests. Currently
Negative	Negative	available NAA tests are not sufficiently sensitive to exclude the
		diagnosis of TB in AFB smear negative patients suspected of having TB.
		Results obtained are near the limit of detection for this assay and were
		determined to be inconclusive for this specimen. If symptoms or
NAAT inconclusive		patient history warrant, a repeat sample, preferably first morning sputum, should be submitted for additional testing.
NAAT indeterminate		Inhibitors are present in the specimen. Inhibitors may prevent or
		reduce amplification and case a false negative. The NAAT is of no
		diagnostic help for this specimen. Use clinical judgment whether to
		begin anti-TB treatment while awaiting culture results and additional
		diagnostic tests.

Reference:

CDC.Updated Guidelines for the Use of Nucleic Acid Amplification Tests in the Diagnosis of Tuberculosis, MMWR 2009; 58(01):7-10

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5801a3.htm?s_cid=mm5801a3_e